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AFTERNOON
EDITION.

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.24

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November 20 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 71 2 p.m. 61
Humidity 65 77

November 20 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 72 2 p.m. 78
Humidity 84 74

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SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1915.

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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE ENTENTE DETERMINE ON A FIRMER POLICY IN REGARD TO GREECE.

EGYPTIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES REFUSE POLICIES FOR GREEK STEAMERS.

Germans Suffering Terribly Against General Ivanhoff's Army.

RESTORATION OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN PERSIA AND RUSSIA.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

MR. ASQUITH.

INTERVIEW WITH HIS MAJESTY.

November 20, 5.40 p.m.
Mr. Asquith interviewed the King to-day and made a report to His Majesty of his ministerial visit to Paris.

SOUTH AFRICA.

GRATIFYING RESPONSE TO CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

November 20, 9.00 p.m.
According to Reuter's Capetown correspondent the Governor General of South Africa in opening Parliament announced that there has been a most gratifying response to the call for Volunteers for service outside the Union, which will defray part of the cost.

THE RECRUITING SCHEME.

OFFICERS OF THE MERCANTILE MARINE EXEMPTED.

November 20, 2.55 p.m.
Certificated officers of merchantmen are exempted from enlistment owing to the paramount importance of maintaining British shipping.

INDIA AND THE WAR.

THE REAL ATTITUDE OF INDIA.

November 21, 1.40 p.m.
As an example of the real attitude of India towards the war. The Times mentions that it has lately repeatedly received long communications from eminent and responsible Indians, whose right to act as spokesmen, is unquestioned, begging it to urge the Government to raise new and larger Indian armies to fight for the Allied cause.

INDIAN REVOLUTIONARIES IN AMERICA.

November 21, 1.40 p.m.
Mr. Chamberlain's reference to the hatching of Indian plots in the United States is elucidated by a Washington telegram stating that the evidence accumulated during the past year shows that Indian revolutionaries are unusually active in America, especially on the Pacific Coast. There is little doubt that their activities are intimately connected with German agents, in return for whose assistance Indians enlist in the ranks as German Propaganda. There is reason to hope that President Wilson will shortly take action against the movement. The newspapers declare that drastic steps against German and Germanophile agents is imminent.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

RESTORATION OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

November 20, 2.55 p.m.
According to Reuter's Petrograd correspondent the Persian Government has telegraphed throughout the country announcing to the people and the clergy the decision of the Shah not to leave the capital, owing to the restoration of sincere and friendly relations with Russia. The Government asks the populace to act in a manner friendly to the Allies.

THE FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

THE SITUATION LESS SOMBER.

November 20, 30.5 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Athens arrivals from the front describe the situation less somberly.
The Serbian retreat has been perfectly orderly and the Serbians still possess a thousand guns.
Owing to lack of support in Macedonia, on which the Serbians had relied, the Bulgarians advanced on Uskub with little resistance, and entered old Serbia, after Field Marshall Patten had ordered a general retreat.
The atrocities committed by the Bulgarians in Piro were so ghastly that the Austro-Germans intervened and policed Nish, in order to save the population.

GALLANT FRENCH MARINES.

November 21, 1.10 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent telegraphing on Wednesday describes his visit to Monastir, which was then the headquarters of Colonel Vassitch, and remnants of the heroic Babuna Pass defenders. They were the only Serbian troops in the Monastir region, and were cut off from the rest of the Serbian army for two weeks. They could not save the guns in the Babuna Pass so spiked them. There were only six old pieces. During their retreat they barely escaped surrounding in the north west of Prilep by Bulgarian cavalry galloping from Krusovo.

The Serbians are now making a last stand west of the Cerna river, half way between Prilep and Monastir, and are only hoping to hold out for a few days.
Why the inhabitants at Monastir are in terror of the Comitadjis is apparent from the fact that there are six thousand Bulgarian inhabitants. Colonel Vassitch on Monday summoned their notables and threatened them with drastic measures on the first outrage, and simultaneously advised the Comitadjis to leave. The French Consul waited anxiously, expecting news of the French Marine defenders of Belgrade. The Consul was just leaving by train when Major Piro, Commander of Marines, arrived on a dust and foam covered horse, and announced that he had left his Marines, who were reduced to sixty from hundred, broken with fatigue and privation, four hours march from Monastir. When they left Belgrade they had lost two men, and their retreat was intercepted. They marched for weeks in the mountain passes on the Albanian border, where food and provisions were sent to them to enable them to reach Monastir.

GREECE AND THE BALKANS.

THE ALLIES' DEMANDS.

November 20, 5.55 p.m.
According to Reuter's at Malta correspondent there is reason to believe that the Entente has determined on a firmer policy with regard to Greece. It is understood that the consent of Greece to allowing the withdrawal of the Anglo-French-Serbian troops into Greek territory, if occasion arises, will not satisfy the Allies without there are sufficient guarantees. It is understood that the Allies will demand either immediate intervention, or immediate demobilisation of the Greek army.

INSURANCE COMPANIES REFUSE POLICIES.

November 20, 9.00 p.m.
Egyptian insurance companies refuse to grant policies to Greek steamers, and the banks will not accept bills of lading therefor. The Egyptian Post Office refuse money orders for Greece.

M. DENYS COCHIN'S MISSION ASSUMING GREAT IMPORTANCE.

November 20, 2.0 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that the mission of the French Cabinet Minister and ex-Premier, M. Denys Cochin, is assuming great importance. Yesterday he had three interviews with M. Sounoulidis, and also saw M. Venizelos. The latter reiterated to the French Statesman his faith in the victory of the Allies.
M. Denys Cochin expressed his pleasure at the enthusiasm of the Greek people for the cause of France.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIANS.

GERMANS IN DESPERATE STRAITS.

November 20, 6.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states the Germans are suffering terribly against General Ivanhoff's army in a desperate effort to reach the Samoylov railway. This hitherto has been absolutely hopeless. Experts say that the German chances are nil.
The German positions near Ozerovsk are in a quagmire, men horses and guns floundering helplessly. Their light bridges are engulfed. The Russians under cover of the dense Autumn fogs are constantly launching surprise attacks.

ALLIES IN THE WEST.

LONDON TERRITORIALS' GREAT FEAT.

November 21, 1.30 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at headquarters dwells on the work of the new army and the Territorials at Loos, which up to the present has not been described in detail, especially that of the Fifteenth Scottish, and Forty-seventh London Territorial Divisions. The correspondent says that the former's initial charge over Hill 70 at tremendous speed, will always be remembered as one of the great feats of the War. They took their objectives and held them for three days against all attacks. As regards the Londoners this correspondent says that the French on the extreme left were watching and cheering the Londoners as they advanced when they saw a man kicking a ball ahead of the others, they thought that he had gone mad, but he was a London Irishman dribbling a football towards the goal. He held it for fourteen-hundred yards.

ARTILLERY AND GRENADE DUELS.

November 20, 5.00 p.m.
A Paris communique states that during the night only artillery and grenade duels, took place at isolated points in Artois, Argonne, and Lorraine.

THE ALLEGED DISORDERS IN INDIA.

(Official Telegram from the British Foreign Office.)
London, November 19, 10.00 p.m.
Statements in the German press with regard to alleged disorders in India have been reproduced in certain foreign countries to the effect that revolt has broken out everywhere. Brahmins, Buddhists and Mohammedans uniting to make all possible difficulties for the detested English. The Rajah of Bhawalpur has been the movement. Grave disorders have occurred in Bombay, Madras, Nagpur, Allahabad and Inaspar. In the last named place the rebels endeavoured to stop the departure of native troops. British troops have had to retire and the rebels have occupied the barracks and arsenals. The Secretary of State for India announces that not a word of truth exists in these statements from beginning to end. It may be added that there is no such person as the Rajah of Bhawalpur, and if the Nawab of Bhawalpur is referred to, he is a minor, aged 11 years.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

MORE GERMAN LIES.

November 19, 5.35 p.m.
The Secretary of State for India announces that there is not a word of truth from beginning to end in the whole series of reports published in the German press, and from there in neutral countries, of grave disorders in India.

THE UNION CONTINGENT FOR EAST AFRICA.

November 19, 7.35 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Pretoria reports that Colonel Beves, commander of a column during the campaign in German South-West Africa, commands the Union Contingent for East Africa.

GERMAN OFFICIAL NEWS.

November 19, 7.35 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent in Amsterdam, in Berlin it is officially announced that a submarine sank the British auxiliary Para on the 5th inst. Next day, in Soltau harbour, she was destroyed by gun-fire two Anglo-Egyptian gunboats each with two guns, and also silenced by two armed British merchantmen, capturing its gun. It is noteworthy that the Para is probably the Para, an armed naval tender, mentioned on November 8, as having been sunk by two German submarines, thirty-four of the crew being missing.

TELEGRAMS.

PORTUGAL.

Cabinet Crisis.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")

London, Received November 21.

According to Reuter's Lisbon correspondent a political crisis, which has been simmering for some time, has culminated with the Cabinet resigning. M. Costa for a fortnight has vainly sought a solution to the difficulties. The President has accepted the resignations of the Ministry.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

PRINCE RANJITSINHJI'S GRATITUDE.

London, Received, November 21.

Prince Ranjitsinhji out of gratitude for the treatment of his accident in the Nursing Home at Leeds has undertaken to present Leeds Infirmary with one hundred guineas a year on his birthday.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON INDIA.

London, Received, November 21.

Mr. Chamberlain, in apologising for his inability to attend a lecture on "India and the Empire" at Birmingham, wrote: "I am detained by urgent official duties. The development of India and the Government in recent years, also the part taken by India, and especially by the Indian Army in the present war combine to give additional importance to problems connected with India's future. No part of the Empire presents problems that are more important or more difficult, but, given the necessary patience, goodwill and sympathy, we may look forward with confidence to the future."

INDO-CHINA.

Important Export Regulations.

The Government Gazette states that the Consul-General for France has notified the Hongkong Government that the following orders have been promulgated by the Governor-General of Indo-China in a Proclamation of the 29th October last:—

1. The Order of the 3rd September, 1915, prohibiting the export and the re-export of coal and coke.
 2. The Order of the 18th September, 1915, declaring that the provisions of the preceding Order must be made applicable to French colonies and protectorates.
- Notwithstanding the above the French Government has decided to authorise:—
- (1) The export of the materials in question if destined for France, colonies, or allied countries.
 - (2) The export of these same goods if destined for China or the Philippines, and this export to take place under the same conditions as the export of rice, that is to say, on special request and with the reserve that exporters must produce a consular certificate.

